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Notice.

Notice is hereby given, to whom it may concern, that the undersigned has been awarded the contract for keeping the Douglas County Paupers for the period of two years. All persons in need of assistance from said county must first procure a certificate to that effect from any member of the County Board, and present it to one of the following named persons, who are authorized to receive and will certify those presenting such certificate to the County Board. The undersigned is authorized to furnish medical aid to the poor of Douglas county. W. M. CLARKE, Supt. of Poor. Roseburg, Or., Feb. 25, 1880.

THE DOUGLAS



INDEPENDENT.

VOL. 7.

ROSEBURG, OREGON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1882.

NO. 22.

LATEST NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH TO DATE.

Mitchell Brown, who was shot by Ostrerman at Yreka 22 days ago died on the 30th.

The report that A. C. Hering was killed on the road from Hermosillo to El Pomo, is contradicted.

Dr. J. Scott was arrested at St. Louis on a charge of being implicated in the Kewanee bank robbery.

A Herald's special from Texas shows that during the recent flood one hundred and twenty persons perished.

Lieut. Filpper, recently dismissed from the U. S. army, has been appointed captain in the Mexican army.

Charles E. Locke, the San Francisco theater man, has been arrested at Chicago and held in \$7,500 bail for debt.

In the next two months the government will disburse \$24,000,000 in pensions and payment of bonded debts.

The California republican convention met on the 30th at Sacramento. Senator Booth was elected temporary chairman.

Citizens of York county, S. C., have served notice on two Mormon missionaries, working in that place, to get up and get.

The tariff commission opened at Cleveland on the 30th held the hoop iron case held by J. D. Weeks and Thomas H. Wells.

The Russian refugee committee at New York has shipped back to Liverpool eleven Jews, each of whom was provided with creature comforts.

Seven cases have died of Texas fever at Niagara Falls and rigid quarantine will be established by the veterinary inspectors of the dominion.

Secretary Folger has been forced to an admission that he would accept the nomination for governor of New York and enter heartily into the canvass.

On the 30th six prisoners confined in the Camden jail, succeeded in escaping during the time allowed for exercise in the rotunda. Three were recaptured.

A hail storm occurred near Pesh on the 28th, destroying vineyards and maize fields, and partly demolishing fifty houses. Many workmen were killed.

The passenger agents of the Chicago and Kansas City roads have refused to accept an assignment of the Southern Pacific to increase the through rates of fare.

News from Indian territory says Dave Kemp and his nephew Henry Kemp, got into a dispute at a ball at Bloomfield academy on the 27th, and shot each other to death.

The secretary of the treasury gives notice that exchange of 3 1/2 per cent. bonds into 3 per cent will be suspended from the 25th of September until the first of November.

R. H. Adams & Co., silk manufacturers of New York and Patterson, N. J., have made an assignment. The firm consists of Henry Adams and Peter House. Liabilities, \$700,000.

Brokers of Richmond, Va., are buying confederate bonds again. As much as seven dollars and a half per thousand was paid for them. It is evidently a speculation scheme and will soon explode.

The Kansas democratic state convention was temporarily organized by the election of Thomas P. Fenton as chairman. After the appointment of the regular business committees the convention adjourned till the following day.

A couple of Dakota men are negotiating with fair prospect of success with Acting Secretary Joslyn of the interior department for the necessary grounds in Yellowstone park upon which to construct roadways and erect hotels and other buildings for the accommodation and convenience of visitors.

At a meeting at the Grand Hotel a scheme was proposed by Gualois for a banquet to De Lesseps. About forty members of the press were present and the arrangements for a banquet placed in the hands of a committee with instructions that it must be non political and attended only by Frenchmen.

The town of Glenn's Falls, Montgomery county, N. Y., is stirred by the discovery of the diabolical acts of John Palmer, a school teacher, who attempted to violate the persons of two girls, each 12 years old, daughters of John Putnam and Isaac Talmadge. Palmer fled. For a long time he had been maltreating older female pupils.

Those afloat in the harbor witnessed the unusual sight of a coal-burning three masted schooner, the Egyptian, frigate, for murder. They were first fogged, then tied with rope and hauled up to the port side yardarm and then dropped into the sea and dragged under the keel and hauled up to the starboard yardarm. They soon died.

Inspector Pollock sends from the Pine Barren to the acting secretary of the interior a horse shoe labelled "Would fit Jumbo. Preserve this specimen brick of our Indian management until I see you." It was furnished by contractors to shoe Indian ponies with. Its weight is three pounds and is 8 1/2 by 6 1/2 inches. It indicates a very loose way of doing business on the part of Indian agents, who should not accept such goods.

Chefir Pasha, the new president of the Alexandria council, has issued a circular drawing the attention of foreign consuls to the immense influx of a low class of population. He says that in consequence of the scarcity of water and lack of employment care must be taken in order that public purity will not be imperiled by the influx of people. Therefore persons having no fixed occupation or visible means of subsistence will not be allowed to land.

The solicitor of the treasury has given an opinion of interest to those engaged in the business of running excursion steamboats. The collector of Philadelphia wrote him recently asking if it was incumbent on collectors and inspectors to prosecute masters of steamships who carry passengers in excess of their license. The solicitor holds these duties are, so to speak, anticipatory; that is, they are to see proper licenses are taken out by these companies, but anybody can bring action against the companies for violation of the law. The penalty is ten dollars for each passenger in excess, half to go to informers.

Johann Holbig, the celebrated German sculptor, is dead, aged 68.

Gov. Plaisard addressed an enthusiastic meeting at Portland, Maine, on the 31st.

Gen. Crook and staff passed through Kansas City on the 31st on their way to Arizona.

Boyle police have promised to support the Limerick men and a few are on their usual beats.

The net earnings of the Western Union are reported for the past twelve months at \$17,000,000.

Little Lizzie Selden, who was reported as kidnapped at Brooklyn, has been returned to her parents.

President Arthur and a large party of guests left Newport on the 1st for Squantum and Providence.

The Knights of Labor at Milwaukee, Wis., have decided to vote for a ticket composed of their own members.

The tariff commissioners have arrived at Detroit. Richard Hawley argued in favor of a reciprocity treaty and revenue tariff.

An official dispatch from Manila states that 531 natives and seven Spaniards died there of cholera on Tuesday and Wednesday.

The archbishop of Canterbury was somewhat restless last night, owing to a slight return of fever. He has an unsatisfactory disposition.

A heavy freight train of 17 cars was wrecked near Danville, Ill., on the 31st on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois. A little boy was crushed to death. Damage large.

Six of the Sioux chiefs captured by Maj. Ilges two years ago this season have raised fine crops on the reservation of Fort Yates and send samples to military chiefs.

The supposed assailants of Miss Bond of Taylorville, Ill., who so narrowly escaped lynching, have been released on bonds. The unfortunate girl is somewhat better.

The Secretary of War has approved the record of the court martial in the case of Col. J. H. Taylor, assistant adjutant general, and forwarded it to the President for his action.

A heavy rain in Albuquerque for the last three days finished up on the 31st with a snow storm in the mountains. The peaks of the Landre range are now as white as in winter.

Nearly 2000 persons attended the wedding of Romulus R. Colgate, of New York, and Miss Susan L. Prince, daughter of Col. Wm. E. Prince, of the regular army, in Newport, R. I., on the 31st.

Austin special. The governor has received a message from the county judge of Hidalgo stating that yellow fever was spreading in ranches above Brownsville on the American side of the Rio Grande.

The steamer Oceanic sailed from San Francisco on the 30th for Hongkong via Honolulu, with a cargo of 30 Chinese stevedores passengers. The latter nearly all had registration certificates, and the majority are going back to China merely on a visit.

A freight train on the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific railway was thrown from the track at Okaloosa, Ohio, on the 31st by a misplaced switch. The engine and eight cars were wrecked. The latter nearly all had registration certificates, and the majority are going back to China merely on a visit.

On the 31st Martin Hope Price, a young Englishman living on Fred Hooper's ranch at Red River Springs, was shot and killed by a Mexican herder, who then compelled Mrs. Hope to give him all the money in the house. Taking Hope's best horse the murderer escaped.

Bob Ford, Jesse James' executioner, was arrested on the street in Chicago on the 1st charged with disorderly conduct and carrying concealed weapons. The Ford brothers have been living a fast life here the past two weeks playing in cheap theaters and seeking notoriety on the levees.

The British steamer Amalbaum arrived at Boston on the 31st from Porto Rico with a cargo of sugar. She reports yellow fever broke out among the crew shortly after leaving port. One case proved fatal on the voyage and two men were sick with the disease upon her arrival. The steamer is at anchor at quarantine.

At present there are thirty-three wheat chartered vessels in San Francisco harbor, aggregating 14,157 tons capacity. Last year at this time the chartered tonnage was 62,225 tons. There are also thirty-seven vessels in port discharging whose aggregate capacity is about 49,958 tons, while last year at this time the disengaged tonnage was but 5256 tons.

A private dispatch received at Chicago from Denver states that the Union Pacific is cutting rates on freight from seaboard cities to Denver, and offering inducements to shippers by the way of rebate. This course had to be taken to punish the Burlington road because it will not agree not to build any more roads in Nebraska. A war on rates is predicted as a probable result.

Chip Smith was executed at New Haven on the 1st. He met his fate bravely and was accompanied to the gallows by Sheriff Birney, deputy sheriffs Catlin and Pend, and Fathers McGinney, Mulcahey and Dunn. About 500 persons witnessed the execution. Smith said he wanted to meet his fate like a true soldier of Christ.

It is reported the great organ in the Boston Music hall has been sold to a western city and will soon be removed and that a new organ will be built in its place where the predecessor of the great organ formerly rested, and that by moving back the front line of the stage which will be made possible by removal of the organ, 300 seats lost by the new seating arrangement will be recovered.

Near Paris, Logan county, Ark., on the 30th, a Swiss named Edward Scholzmann, took his three children, four months, and four and five years old, to a well and threw them in. Only thirteen inches of water were in the well, but the children died before assistance could reach them. As soon as the last child was thrown down he leaped into the well and was also drowned. The man was laboring under temporary insanity.

How Trials by Fire Were Conducted.

We pass on to the description of the general course of proceeding: Trial by hot water was made simply by plunging the arm into a boiler full of boiling water, to take out from it a ring, or a nail, or a stone, which had been suspended in it. In some cases the hand was put in to the wrist, in others to the elbow. It is even said, in the formulas of Saint Dunstan, that the stone was sometimes concealed under an ill-deep of hot water. Commoners made the trial for themselves while people of quality hired others to make them. Those who were burned were declared guilty, and those who escaped were considered innocent.

The trial with hot iron, called judgment by fire, was made in different ways. Sometimes the hand was taken hold of or perhaps several in succession—and was carried to a considerable distance. The iron was generally shaped like a plowshare, and was, therefore, called Vomer. A second way was to walk upon red-hot irons with the legs bare to the knees. Six, nine, or twelve irons were made ready for the trial, according to the magnitude of the imputed offense. In Denmark a kind of red-hot iron glove, reaching to the elbow, was used.

The trials were made in the presence of priests delegated by the bishop, and of secular officers of justice. Those who submitted to them were obliged first to wash their hands, arms, or feet, with fresh water, to remove any advantages they might have obtained from rubbing their hands with some substance that could deaden the action of the fire; the priest then threw holy water upon them, pronounced exorcisms and benedictions, which may be found in the formulas of Marculte and Saint Dunstan, made them kiss the Gospels, and then the trial began. When it was over, the hand, arm, or foot that had been in contact with the fire was wrapped in a linen cloth, under the seal of the judge, not to be opened till after three days had passed.

It is not easy to give now a natural explanation for all of these facts; we are too little informed respecting the accounts of the past, and the average consumption of the power of enduring the trials with one of the three following causes: Diminution of the sensation of heat by evaporation from the surface of the skin; insensibility obtained for the skin by means of preliminary artifices; and illusion respecting the intensity of the source of heat.—[M. A. De Roehas, in Popular Science Monthly for September.

Beautify Home.

The best test of the worthiness of a community is probably the extent to which it keeps the Lord's day holy. All good things go with Sabbath observance, and all bad things go with Sabbath desecration. Another excellent test is the expenditure on education, and another, missionary contributions. As a test of intelligence and activity, the consumption of paper per head of the community has been suggested, and the average consumption of sugar is equally indicative of the degree of comfort in which the people live. But in all the tests of comfort and taste, that which strikes a traveler through a country most readily, is the appearance of the dwelling houses, with their gardens, lawns, fences, and other surroundings. Whether these dwellings be cottages or villa mansions it matters little; it is the evidence of careful attention and good taste that impresses the mind favorably. It was once said by an accurate observer that the finest object in his extensive garden was grass—that was always beautiful, whilst flowers faded and became unsightly. We may add that all good gardeners pay special attention to lawns.

However small the front court or back yard may be, there should be in it a well-kept lawn; and if there is room, there should be borders or circles or crescents of flowers, giving a preference to those which grow low and continue long in bloom.

A cottage with a nice lawn having a few fine shrubs and a center circle or border of flowers is a beautiful sight, especially if it has one or two trees growing near, but not too near, the house. All beautiful lawns and flowers should be visible from the road that every passer-by may be gratified.

No Screens Wanted.

She knew he was the fly-screen man by the samples under his arm, but she held the door open and permitted him to say: "Madam, I notice that you haven't a fly-screen at your window."

"Not a one," she answered.

"You must be overrun with flies," "We are."

"Flies are a terrible nuisance."

"Yes, indeed."

"This seems to be a good locality for mosquitoes."

"Oh, yes, sir."

"I presume they bother you nights?" "Very much."

"And a great deal of dust blows into a house not protected by screens."

"Yes, sir."

"And how many windows have you in the house?"

"Sixteen."

"Each one ought to have a half size."

"Yes, sir."

"And I can make them cheaper to you than any other place in the business."

"I think you can."

"Do you prefer plain green or figured?"

"Well, I always did like plain green."

"Very well, I will measure the window and take your order."

"You needn't trouble yourself any farther," she quietly replied.

"What! Don't you want screens?"

"No, sir. The other day the woman across the street had a ten minutes' conversation with a tin peddler, and she had her nose in the air over me ever since. A fly-screen man is about three times as high as a potato man, and I've been talking with you to let her see that she isn't the only lady in town who can put on airs. She's mad as a hen by this time, and now you get up and dust, or I'll have my dog run you clear to the river."

—[Detroit Free Press.

Breaking the Maine Law.

Pop! pop! Whizz! Gurg! gurg! and the sound thereof is as of the pouring of liquor from a bottle. On this side, on that, behind us, before us, on either hand, everywhere we hear it.

"What is that noise?" said Esculapins.

"That? Why, that is the breaking of the Maine law."

"It sounds like it, indeed, and appearances seem to indicate that that famous law has become something of a dead letter," whereupon we fell to mormalizing.

The advocates of the Maine law insist that it has proved a success and is practically obeyed, but to my feminine mind there seems to be an inconsistency in such assertions, when I know that one can have his glass of "Mumma's Ester" at the Bangor House, ordered from the hotel wine card; when at any druggist's he can openly buy wine, whisky, brandy, etc., by the pint or gallon, or, unloathed, keep in his cellar his barrel of lager.

Men go into saloons in Maine just as they do in Massachusetts.

"What to do there?" says Robbin to Bobbin.

"I do not follow them, but I see them wipe their mouths as they come out!"

The statisticians say that the law is a success, and cite as proof that there are neither breweries nor distilleries. Here again my feminine mind fails to see the least gain in sending to Boston for one's case of wine or barrel of lager, rather than to Bangor. It seems to be a financial injury, with no moral benefit, taking vast sums of money out of the State and in no degree stopping the use of liquor. Esculapins says that it would be a paying investment for New York and Boston brewers to hire these advocates to lecture against breweries in Maine, and give them a good salary, too.

As to whether society is better or worse with or without the law, I am not trying to say, or how things might, could, would or should be, but simply, as under my observation, they are.

Men get drunk in Portland as well as in Boston; a gentleman can have his wine or beer at dinner in Bangor in just as much peace as in New York, and even here—in Eden—we find ourselves both in the world and of it. Every dinner hour finds the many glasses sparkling with "the grape's bright dew," and one is forced to inquire if a license law, vigorously enforced, would not be better than this law of prohibition, which it is wholly impossible to enforce.—[Bar Harbor Letter in Boston Transcript.

Mormon Women's Nays.

A correspondent of the N. Y. World writes from Salt Lake City, where he was sent to picture pleasures and conveniences of polygamy, that a Mormon friend enumerated at his request the following anomalies that he knew of in recent polygamous marriages:

A young and very pretty girl, in "the upper ten" of Mormonism, married a young man of her own class, but stipulated before marriage that he should marry a second wife as soon as he could afford to do so. Against his will she has recently kept him in his promise.

A young couple were engaged but quarreled, and the lover, out of pique, married another lady. Two years later, his first love, having refused other offers in the meantime, married him as his second wife.

A man having married his second wife to please himself, married a third to please his first.

A couple about to be married made an agreement between themselves that the husband's second wife should be one of the relatives of the first wife. The lady who was selected refused, and the husband remained true to his promise for ten years. At the end of that time his first wife voluntarily chose another mate for life.

The bells of the settlement, a gentle, refused monogamist offer of marriage, and married a man who had already two wives.

A girl, distracted between her love for her sister and her love for her mother, compromised in her choice by stipulating he should marry both her and her sister, which he did.

A girl, a gentle, bitterly opposed at first to polygamy, married a polygamist at the solicitation of his first wife, her great friend.

Two girls were good friends, and one of them, getting engaged to a man by no means of prepossessing appearance, persuaded her friend to get engaged to him, too, and he married them both on the same day.